

a cultivation paddock,
 a mowing paddock, with
 a stock yard and milking
 shed slatted and covered
 for the above, can do
 business at any time
 own at time of sale. 6435

THE UNTRIED AND UNCONSIDERED REFUGEE FROM NATIONAL DISTRESS.

(From the Colonial Gazette, July 13.)

One short week since our last publication has added to the already overwhelming evidence that England actually approaches something like a national crisis—not a mere commercial crisis, but a point in the history of the nation critical to its peace and safety. There is no sober politician who entertains a faint hope that without wide-spread bankruptcy, starvation, and perhaps bloodshed, the Premier has admitted that the representation of facts by the Anti-Corn-law delegates is probably too correct. Stripped of all false rhetoric, the facts are sufficiently appalling. The emergency is such as to force some attention to the only remedy which can bring relief, at once, speedy, efficient, and generous—extensive emigration; hitherto neglected on all sides. At the beginning of the session of Parliament there were some promise that Colonial subjects would occupy more attention than usual; the session is drawing to a close and it has turned out that they have occupied less than usual. In proportion as emigration has become desirable, the difficulties of the time, but in casting about for resources he appears totally to have omitted the great resource of emigration. With a formal technicality which has proved a weakness, he seems to have delegated that part of his Ministry altogether to the departmental Secretary, Lord Stanley, and Lord Stanley has chosen this time to be a mere passive instrument in the routine of his office: as a statesman, his faculties have been in abeyance; and his loyalty to his surveillance the Colonial position of the national resources, Sir Robert Peel himself has not given a title of evidence that he has ever bestowed five minutes' consideration on the subject of colonies with a view to emigration, or that he knows a jot about it. Does he think that creditable, or justifiable in the ruler of a country possessing the widest colonial dominions in the world, and suffering from a congestion in trade and a redundant population? Is it possible?

We explained in our last number how there is a class in the country distinctly pronounced to be redundant and burdensome—a class whom the agricultural districts have cut off, because they could not find them employment; and they were sent to the manufacturing districts; now the manufacturing districts contemplate sending them back, because they cannot find them employment and subsistence. They are *de trop*—proclaimed surplusage, in both parts of the country. The labour-market in the great sections of the country may be inferred, and a large class is thus positively extruded and disclaimed by both. The two halves of the nation have actually said to that class, "We do not want to have you; we do not need your work; we would sooner leave you to starve, or live as you can, in the other part of the country, than receive feed you." It requires no very elaborate reasoning to show that it might release the country from the very lives of many, to remove the class to a third portion of the empire, where it would find subsistence, and its labour of high price.

But what interest has the country in removing a comparatively small portion of the people? This interest would be the removal of a very small number would give ease and comfort to all the rest. The effect of a small increase to the supply of a full but open market, in bringing about a reduction of price in a much greater ratio, is known. If ten portions of a particular article are full supply for a certain market, the introduction of an eleventh will reduce the price far more than one-tenth, because each holder of the ten portions will make every sacrifice to secure that his shall not be the one portion excluded from the consumption; if the competition is perfectly free, the price will at once be brought to the minimum, or possibly below it, since each holder is desirous of retaining a customer. Remove the redundant eleventh portion, therefore, and the supply again being only equal to the demand—each holder knowing that his portion must be bought by somebody—prices again rise to their full value; and the only check upon their rising indefinitely is the tendency to equalize prices in all trades. But the case of a country with a poor-law, there is an ulterior consequence: if there are eleven persons offering their labour where ten will suffice, and where ten only are employed, the price of labour will at once be brought to its minimum, and the ten will only care to subsist upon it; but the eleventh must be supported, and he receives as much in pauper relief as the others in wages; then ten labourers and their employers have not merely the loss of a deranged market, but they have to contribute their share towards the support of that very eleventh labourer whose presence keeps down their earnings. It is the same with manufactures, or manufacturing; if there are eleven when ten are needed, the profits of the ten are reduced to a minimum; and the eleventh—the weakest, who cannot resist exclusion—becomes bankrupt; that is, he is allowed to derive a subsistence from trade without profit to the community—he is a pauper. Remove the eleventh, and profits again rise to the level of the others, and the ten are relieved from the bad debts of the eleventh.

This is a general law; but economists seem to have overlooked the fact that the very wealth of England aggravates the pressure of the law. In the first place, it is the disposition of the English to be slave-owners and very close copyists; a new and successful enterprise attracts numerous followers; and the spirit of imitation, stimulated by the lust of gain, brings into particular branches of commerce such vast numbers, that no demand could keep up with the supply which is felt. There is, however, a huge mass of accumulated wealth in the hands of individuals, and communities are so readily envious, that equality of competition is totally destroyed. So long as matters are prosperous, the result is only perceived in a comparison of the speed with which the great capitalists outstrip the smaller in the race to profit; but when the reverse comes to invest him not only against the general ruin, but to snatch for him a share of that which others must relinquish. Thus, still to employ the figures already used for illustration, eleven merchants find themselves with trade only for ten; but ten or three of their number, by the strength to maintain their position, and to retain the full share of business which they enjoyed in prosperity; be-

side the one excluded, some of the ten are obliged to sell their business at a profit, and probably, there are three bankrupts that two may remain rich. Again, if the supply of bread is short in a community of equals, each is put on short commons; but the man of gold bids a price that defies competition to purchase his ordinary ration, and the deficiency has to be shared among a smaller number. However the supply of bread in England, there are certain classes that always eat the same quantity, neither more nor less; but their power to do so, *pro tanto* aggravates the privations of the rest. It is perceived, therefore, that the redundant eleventh competitor for subsistence in wages and profits would reduce the bulk of the other ten from a condition nearly or quite as bad as his own.

It is asserted, that if the Corn-laws were repealed, trade would increase in such a proportion that subsistence would be provided for all, and that there would be no redundancy of numbers. That is asserted; it is also denied. There is another proposition which is undeniable. There is a mode of removing the redundancy, whether the Corn-laws be repealed or not, and at the same time of producing all the effects that are anticipated from repeal of the Corn-laws. England just now is in the condition of a man who, having a waste of a thousand acres, should persist in cultivating no more than those twenty acres, although his family and his means were increasing and his means becoming more strained, because to bring a part of the remainder under cultivation would cost him some outlay. The waste nation, with its twenty-six millions of population, possesses, besides the three little islands, which all its wealth is now, inhabitable lands of greater extent than all Europe. As the produce of the three islands does not suffice to feed the twenty-six millions, the obvious process is, to send some of those people to the lands now lying fallow. But, what is the economist, it will cost something to do so? Setting aside national ruin, popular destitution, bloodshed, and other costly evils, incurred or threatened, there is a direct expense incurred by the country which is difficult to point out: could the country produce as much food and exchangeable produce with fewer people? The existence of the disordered class already mentioned is the reply; if so, the whole of the number, over and above that which is necessary to keep up the amount of available produce yearly, is cost and a burden to the country. Could the United Kingdom spare a million, and yet produce as much wheat, beef, cotton, woolen and ironware, as at present? Unquestionably. Then the subsistence of a million of people is a direct yearly charge on the nation. The cost of conveying a person to a colony, taking one person with another and one distasteful with another, does not much exceed the cost of the person himself; the cost of the person is the annual subsistence; to remove the million to the Colonies would need an outlay nearly equal to the maintenance of that million every year, bad years with good. People talk of emigration as of a thing doubtful as to its "prosperity," but the business degree of success—that which is insured by the management of colonization—is a positive gain to the mother-country. Place the emigrant on arable land, give him a plough, and let him draw a subsistence from the soil, and the great object is gained. There is, however, no instance in the history of colonies, where, if not forced under the very worst plans, a far higher success has been gained, than where the emigrant has not achieved a decided advance on his former station. Such being the case, he not only subsists himself from the newly-cultivated soil, but he becomes a consumer of British produce (manufactures) in a far greater degree than he has been; and he remains at home. Such is an abstract inference; it is the fact, signally proved in our colonies, that the great English colonies of the United States. The gain to the mother country therefore from emigration is this—she is relieved from the cost of subsisting the surplus population; the full amount of riches extracted by the emigrant from the soil is added to the imperial wealth; a great income is sent back to the Mother country in barter for the goods which the emigrant desires to follow him. But whatever the profit on the transaction, the great needful primary gain is, that the emigrant, instead of being laid at the cost of the nation, (whether directly, in the shape of pauper relief, or indirectly, in the shape of abstracted wages and profits), earns his own subsistence out of the land.

Are there the means for setting such a process in motion? If the Imperial Government and the Legislature had done their duty, the question would at this day be a superfluous one. The means are so abundant that choice would be puzzled to select of straightened. As it is, the North-western Colonies absorb tens of thousands of our population yearly; the United States no less a proportion; and the Southern Colonies also takes tens of thousands; yet in all our own Colonies very little effect is made in lessening the cry for more labour. The reason for the want of that effect is instructive for our present purpose: it arises from the ease, the rapidity, and the profit of the process here recommended—the coupling of people with the lands where they are directly to derive their subsistence. Placed in a colony, the settler advances so rapidly, he finds the acquisition of land so easy; and he finds it so profitable and congenial to his wishes, that he soon leaves the labourer's life and becomes landowner. The difficulty is to place such check and control on that process as to prevent the entire drafting away of labourers from the labour market. Yet all this extensive, so far profitable emigration has taken place under bad systems, and in spite of the fact that it has been neglected, more often positively discontinued by the Government.

We believe, and as we have indicated, not without grounds, that the Government might at once remove the whole of the surplus population of the country, at an outlay not exceeding a revenue of £1,000,000, by subsidizing that surplus population; distribute them among our colonies, north, east, south, and west, to the immense advantage of settlement already founded; make a step in the consolidation of our colonial empire; augment at a stroke, by a large amount, the most profitable branch of our commerce, the colonial trade; avert all the present dangers of the time; and prepare a proportionate profit for the nation within the turn of a few seasons. We have shown the nature of the grounds for that belief. If ever there was a time when it behoved a Minister to leave no stone unturned for a resource against the evil of the day, it is the present; and we repeat, we doubt whether Sir Robert Peel ever gives to emigration a serious

INTERVIEW OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW DELEGATES WITH SIR ROBERT PEELE.

(From the Morning Chronicle, July 11.)

The delegates assembled at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, according to appointment, about eleven o'clock on Saturday, and, proceeding thence in a body to Downing-street, were immediately introduced to Sir Robert Peel. About 150 delegates were present; and a select number, it was arranged, should consequently lay before the premier the melancholy state of different districts of the country, and the objects and wishes of the delegates. P. A. Taylor, Esq., of the Pottery; John Brooks, Esq., Manchester; W. Ibbotson, Esq., Sheffield; the Rev. W. Bonner, of Hilton; L. Hayworth, Esq., of Liverpool; Samuel Forster, Esq., of Stockport; Edmund Grundy, Esq., of Bury; Mr. Whitehead, of Leeds, and the Rev. W. Lowe, of Forfar.

P. A. Taylor, Esq., said, that as chairman of the conference which had held its meetings in the metropolis during the present week, and which had sought that interview, he had to inform him that it was composed of delegates from all parts of England and Scotland, and from several towns in the west of England. They had also with them a number of ministers of religion, who had been deputed by their respective congregations to take part in their proceedings. They had likewise delegates from agricultural districts; for though the late agricultural bill of 1846 was declared to be for the relief of the manufacturing population, they were convinced that the pressure of destitution and suffering was not confined to that class, but was quite as severe and crushing upon the agricultural labourer in many parts of the country. They had come together to lay before the public, through the press, and before Her Majesty's Ministers, through him, Sir Robert Peel, the dreadful and alarming condition of the people in the various parts of the country from whence they were deputed. Had the amount of distress throughout the country remained the same as it was in the year 1841, it was highly probable they should not, at so early a period, have again assembled; but since that time distress had gone on increasing, capital had still further been diminished, employment decreased, and trade become depressed; the hope that spring would bring some remission of evil, which they complained had been so grievously disappointed; and they now stood before him (Sir R. Peel) without alleviation and without hope. The population was literally perishing by thousands—they were absolutely starving—the people were suffering; people were nearly exhausted, and the number of the poor was beginning to be manifestly increasing; and ominous and dangerous in the highest degree. The delegates were convinced, that the time was not far off when they would not be able to provide food for a large proportion of the population around them, nor longer stave off the outbreak and conflict which would inevitably ensue. He believed that, on the part of the Anti-corn-law League, that was their last appeal, and their last attempt to avert those evils they so much dreaded. The peace of the country had been hitherto preserved by a last glimmering ray of hope; but, when the delegates went forth to their constituents, they would take their own course. He believed a large number, at least, of the league and its friends and supporters would say, that they had tried every means in their power, in the present state of the struggle, to obtain a redress of their grievances, and they had tried them in vain; they must now join the ranks of those who were struggling for a radical reform in the representation of the people, convinced at length that the rights of humanity and justice could no otherwise be obtained.

Mr. Ridgway stated, that he came forward at the request of a populous district, the Staffordshire potteries, to state their misery; the distress was held to be very severe, and the physical and mental condition of the labouring classes, in the iron districts from which he came. Mr. Forster said he had been deputed by Stockport to state the distressed state of that borough, having had a full acquaintance with it in consequence of his situation as chairman of board of that union. He (Sir Robert Peel) was well acquainted with their distress through the excellent report of the poor-law commissioners in February last. Since that time to the present, the distress had continued to increase, and the means of relieving that distress to decrease; the rate-payers were in a very distressed condition; already the distress was obtaining funds, that some of those best acquainted with the financial condition of the union could not see how it was possible to raise funds necessary beyond the present quarter, and if the board should be obliged to suspend relief, the consequences would be lamentable. He had occupied the situation he held with the view of aiding the poor and poor rate-payers, and should, for the present content to hold it except the want of funds should cause the operations of the board to cease. The experience of the poor for three years, ending March, 1841, was £3,100 per year. This year it would, according to present appearances, be upwards of £9,000.

Mr. Edmund Grundy, of Bury, regretted the present interview which had given rise to this interview, but rejoiced at the opportunity of appearing before an original fellow-townman, for the purpose of stating the distress and feelings that pervaded the town of Bury. The state of the poor-rate would be forcible evidence of the distress. In 1839, a rate of 10d. in the pound was levied; in 1840, 2s. in 1841, 2s. 1d.; leaving a debt owing by the township of over £3,000. What 1842 might bring forth time would determine; but he would just state what effect the universal distress was rapidly producing in the minds of the people. He need scarcely state the extent of the present suffering in the minds of the poor; the state might be inferred from the state of mind which destitution would inevitably produce in every case; but as to the shopkeepers, who were all rapidly hastening to utter ruin, he did not think there were ten men amongst them who were

the duty upon it is 66s. 2d. at 7d. per lb., making 382 per cent. upon the cost of sugar; so that taking the time occupied in sending out the goods, the credit, and the fact that the sugar must be sold in a foreign market, he (Sir Robert Peel) would perceive that the merchant did not get his return for two years; but, if the returns would be far quicker, and the consumers of sugar would be infinitely benefited. His private works and a fax mill he worked himself with new machinery. The coarse numbers of yarn were in fact prohibited from the French market; and he was obliged to change his machinery so as to adapt it to fine numbers, which the tariff did not so much interfere. He was one who subscribed £100 a-year to the Anti-corn-law League, and it cost him at least £100 more. There were many other ill effects. He had suggested the question in almost every part of Lancashire. He was one of the signatories of whom he (Sir Robert Peel) complained could be otherwise? If the trade of this country were not set free, he should never be able to realize fifty thousand out of his hundred and fifty; so that even as a matter of selfishness, he must be an agitator. Everything he had was at stake, and there was no time to be lost about it. But, in addition to this, the people were starving. He could not forget the workpeople who had raised this capital for him; he could not forget the efforts of his wife and his children; he could not forget the father; they were dying of hunger; they had the look of men broken down and driven to their graves by want; they were coming to him in crowds; they were with him every day; they were getting worse and worse; something must be done for them; the people thought the government would do nothing for them; they could not see what the government was for, or what it was about; the people were starving, and it did not help them. He was a charist, he had joined the people, and he would be an agitator until their condition was changed.

Mr. Brooks then handed Sir Robert a paper, showing the depression in value of 27-inch printing cloth, which he himself purchased. He bought it, in 1835, at 9s. 6d. a piece; he now purchases the same cloth at 4s. 9d. a piece. W. Ibbotson, Esq., brought before Sir R. Peel the case of Sheffield. He implored the government to act in this matter before it was too late. Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, of Liverpool, said it was supposed that the distress of which they came there to complain, was confined to the manufacturing districts, where there was machinery, and to some few trades connected with them; but he could show, that the evil attached itself also to the great commercial towns. In the great emporium of commerce from which he came, the misery and destitution of the inhabitants generally was nearly as great as in the manufacturing towns. The state of one ward of Liverpool, perhaps the poorest, certainly would bear out that assertion. In the Vauxhall ward there were about 1,400 families last year; and there were about 1,000 in the present year, at all, and 400 more, on an average, 14d. a week. Sir Robert Peel (interrupting him) inquired whether the trade of Liverpool had fallen off. Mr. Heyworth said, that there was a host of shipping chartered, and likely to continue so, but the trade was held to be very depressed.

Sir Robert Peel: Has the value of the exports from Liverpool fallen off? Mr. Heyworth said, that it must be evident, from what he was saying, that the quantity of goods used at home must be greatly diminished. Dear bread, in consequence of its being raised, was the cause of the distress of the poorer classes to permit a market to be found for the goods exported abroad. Sir Robert Peel: Did I understand you to say that the exports had diminished? Mr. Heyworth: The exports must be increased when the consumption at home is diminished. Sir Robert Peel: Mr. Bonner, of Bilton, gave a very alarming account of the physical and mental condition of the labouring classes, in the iron districts from which he came. Mr. Forster said he had been deputed by Stockport to state the distressed state of that borough, having had a full acquaintance with it in consequence of his situation as chairman of board of that union. He (Sir Robert Peel) was well acquainted with their distress through the excellent report of the poor-law commissioners in February last. Since that time to the present, the distress had continued to increase, and the means of relieving that distress to decrease; the rate-payers were in a very distressed condition; already the distress was obtaining funds, that some of those best acquainted with the financial condition of the union could not see how it was possible to raise funds necessary beyond the present quarter, and if the board should be obliged to suspend relief, the consequences would be lamentable. He had occupied the situation he held with the view of aiding the poor and poor rate-payers, and should, for the present content to hold it except the want of funds should cause the operations of the board to cease. The experience of the poor for three years, ending March, 1841, was £3,100 per year. This year it would, according to present appearances, be upwards of £9,000.

Mr. Edmund Grundy, of Bury, regretted the present interview which had given rise to this interview, but rejoiced at the opportunity of appearing before an original fellow-townman, for the purpose of stating the distress and feelings that pervaded the town of Bury. The state of the poor-rate would be forcible evidence of the distress. In 1839, a rate of 10d. in the pound was levied; in 1840, 2s. in 1841, 2s. 1d.; leaving a debt owing by the township of over £3,000. What 1842 might bring forth time would determine; but he would just state what effect the universal distress was rapidly producing in the minds of the people. He need scarcely state the extent of the present suffering in the minds of the poor; the state might be inferred from the state of mind which destitution would inevitably produce in every case; but as to the shopkeepers, who were all rapidly hastening to utter ruin, he did not think there were ten men amongst them who were

not yet strong enough to view any horizon wide as the people might make, not only without a farm, but with sympathy and satisfaction. As to his own class, they were rapidly coming up to the same conclusion. The depression of property in Bury and the neighbourhood was most appalling. Spinning and weaving establishments which cost at least £40,000 were lately offered for sale, and only £4,000 bid for it. Another, which five years ago was sold for £23,000, was offered for sale, and not a bid made for it; and one called the Gigg, which Sir Robert Peel would recollect, as his (Sir Robert Peel) life was in the lease, though he (Mr. Grundy) had thrown it out, believing that his life would not be lengthened by his becoming prime minister, was declared at £15,000, and bought for £2,000, £5,000 and £6,000. They better yet to give them relief; and were Sir Robert Peel, he would do it, without regard to any party.

Sir R. Peel inquired whether Bury was not under the new poor law. Mr. Grundy said it was. Sir R. Peel: What is the extent of the distress? Mr. Grundy made the places included in the union, well known to Sir Robert Peel. The poor-law was no favourite of his, and he begged leave to call his attention to its effects on the minds of the people. If he were a labouring man, and relief and redress of grievances were refused, he would have no objection to describe the effect upon his character—an estimate borne out by those who witnessed his honourable career in our University. We do not hesitate to say that we know no man within the range of our acquaintance, who has more faithfully performed the duties of domestic life, or one more ready to make a sacrifice for a friend, by an open purse, or professional exertion.

"The estimation in which Mr. Jeffcott is held by his brother members of the Irish bar has been substantially recorded in the presentation of a beautiful silver, value one hundred guineas. The attorney of Kerry, and many others connected with this country, but who were acquainted with him in his professional character, have subscribed a very handsome sum, to be expended in the purchase of a piece of plate. "We are happy to find that these marks of esteem are not confined to the mere range of professional acquaintance, however grateful they must be to the subject of them. A meeting was held in Killarney, within the last few days, for the purpose of organizing a subscription for a similar object. When we mention that one of the principal persons who took part on that occasion was the Rev. Richard Herbert, of Cahirmore, it will be unnecessary for us to say that the meeting embraced persons of every party and creed. Indeed, the list which has been drawn up laid before us by Mr. Magrath of the Irish bar of Ireland (who is one of the persons appointed to receive subscriptions, which we may here observe will not exceed one guinea per head), shows that, however many amongst us may differ from Mr. Jeffcott in their views of political questions, they can esteem the man who maintained his opinions with firmness, and respect the gentleman who never forgot what was due to those who were opposed to him."—*Kerry Post.*

SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.—We have been favoured with a letter by a gentleman, an officer of this expedition, dated the Falkland Islands, May 1st, received this morning, from which we extract the following details of the return of the expedition. It will return to the ice next year. The *Erabus* and *Terror* were at the Falkland Islands on the 1st of May last. They left New Zealand on the 23rd of November; entered the ice on the 18th of December; were beset in it nearly seven weeks, but succeeded in taking up a position for exploring near the place they retired from the summer before—about 78 degrees south—but were unable to add more than 80 or 90 miles to former discoveries. This was in a continuation of the great barrier of ice (connected with the volcano), which they still found stretching east and west; but they had the satisfaction of making seven miles southward; for on the 23rd of February, when they were compelled by the ice to retire, they made their way northward, the ships were within three or four miles of the barrier. They saw no land, although at one time they were driven within 100 miles of Franklin Island, where a landing was effected. They did not leave an hour for before, before they got clear of the region of icebergs; dark night overtook them, and on a stormy night, while hauling away from a cluster of them, both ships unavoidably came in contact. The *Terror* got off with the loss of some spars, but the *Erabus* lost her bowsprit and fore-topmast. They, however, had a fair passage after, and arrived at the Falkland Islands on the 6th of April. One man belonging to the *Erabus* was unfortunately drowned off Cape Horn. Every one else was quite well. Captain Ross had appointed E. J. Bird to be commander of the *Erabus*; J. Smith to be lieutenant of the *Terror*, and G. H. Mowbray purser of the *Terror*.—*United Service Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT AND THE STRATHGROVE MINISTERS.—We have been kindly furnished with the following extract from a private letter, on the information of which our readers may with confidence rely. You will be pleased to learn that Government have now taken the persecuted members of the Strathgrovian Presbytery under their protection. The Moderator has received a letter from Sir James Graham, intimating to the majority of the Presbytery that they would be protected in all their rights and privileges; and that in any legal measures they were forced to resort to, they must apply to the Crown agent, who had directions to do whatever was requisite for their interests. This is quite as it ought to be, and we trust Government will act with equal decision and firmness throughout.—*Pyle Gazette.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—A few days' later intelligence from Sydney relates no important event. The Colonists were steadily preparing to reduce the errors which frustrated the last great meeting on local representation; to call a new one; and to submit a petition directed to the matter which created the discord before. There is a strong testimony here to the solid practical sense of the Sydney folks. We regret to say that Miss Gladstone, daughter of John Gladstone, Esq., of Fasque, and sister to the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, has recently been admitted a member of the Roman Catholic Church. On Tuesday week, she was confirmed by Dr. Wiseman, in the chapel at the Nuneham, near this town.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

We learn from good authority, that the Hon. C. T. Skellington, son of Viscount

Forrest, who was about to proceed to Australia, has now relinquished his intention, and is determined to return to Ireland, in consequence of the death of his brother, the Hon. W. A. Skellington, of the 80th regiment, which took place in that colony. *Drogheda Journal.*

Mrs. Fox, the widow of Charles James Fox, Esq., expired on the 15th July, at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chertsey, in the 97th year of her age.

SALES BY AUCTION.
TAILORS AND OTHERS.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, 1000 yards of broad cloth, 19 under, No. 1 black twilled coating, No. 2 black twilled coating, No. 3 black twilled coating, No. 4 summer coat, No. 5 summer coat, No. 6 summer coat, No. 7 summer coat, No. 8 summer coat, No. 9 summer coat, No. 10 summer coat, No. 11 summer coat, No. 12 summer coat, No. 13 summer coat, No. 14 summer coat, No. 15 summer coat, No. 16 summer coat, No. 17 summer coat, No. 18 summer coat, No. 19 summer coat, No. 20 summer coat, No. 21 summer coat, No. 22 summer coat, No. 23 summer coat, No. 24 summer coat, No. 25 summer coat, No. 26 summer coat, No. 27 summer coat, No. 28 summer coat, No. 29 summer coat, No. 30 summer coat, No. 31 summer coat, No. 32 summer coat, No. 33 summer coat, No. 34 summer coat, No. 35 summer coat, No. 36 summer coat, No. 37 summer coat, No. 38 summer coat, No. 39 summer coat, No. 40 summer coat, No. 41 summer coat, No. 42 summer coat, No. 43 summer coat, No. 44 summer coat, No. 45 summer coat, No. 46 summer coat, No. 47 summer coat, No. 48 summer coat, No. 49 summer coat, No. 50 summer coat, No. 51 summer coat, No. 52 summer coat, No. 53 summer coat, No. 54 summer coat, No. 55 summer coat, No. 56 summer coat, No. 57 summer coat, No. 58 summer coat, No. 59 summer coat, No. 60 summer coat, No. 61 summer coat, No. 62 summer coat, No. 63 summer coat, No. 64 summer coat, No. 65 summer coat, No. 66 summer coat, No. 67 summer coat, No. 68 summer coat, No. 69 summer coat, No. 70 summer coat, No. 71 summer coat, No. 72 summer coat, No. 73 summer coat, No. 74 summer coat, No. 75 summer coat, No. 76 summer coat, No. 77 summer coat, No. 78 summer coat, No. 79 summer coat, No. 80 summer coat, No. 81 summer coat, No. 82 summer coat, No. 83 summer coat, No. 84 summer coat, No. 85 summer coat, No. 86 summer coat, No. 87 summer coat, No. 88 summer coat, No. 89 summer coat, No. 90 summer coat, No. 91 summer coat, No. 92 summer coat, No. 93 summer coat, No. 94 summer coat, No. 95 summer coat, No. 96 summer coat, No. 97 summer coat, No. 98 summer coat, No. 99 summer coat, No. 100 summer coat.

FIRE STUBS.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, 1000 yards of broad cloth, 19 under, No. 1 black twilled coating, No. 2 black twilled coating, No. 3 black twilled coating, No. 4 summer coat, No. 5 summer coat, No. 6 summer coat, No. 7 summer coat, No. 8 summer coat, No. 9 summer coat, No. 10 summer coat, No. 11 summer coat, No. 12 summer coat, No. 13 summer coat, No. 14 summer coat, No. 15 summer coat, No. 16 summer coat, No. 17 summer coat, No. 18 summer coat, No. 19 summer coat, No. 20 summer coat, No. 21 summer coat, No. 22 summer coat, No. 23 summer coat, No. 24 summer coat, No. 25 summer coat, No. 26 summer coat, No. 27 summer coat, No. 28 summer coat, No. 29 summer coat, No. 30 summer coat, No. 31 summer coat, No. 32 summer coat, No. 33 summer coat, No. 34 summer coat, No. 35 summer coat, No. 36 summer coat, No. 37 summer coat, No. 38 summer coat, No. 39 summer coat, No. 40 summer coat, No. 41 summer coat, No. 42 summer coat, No. 43 summer coat, No. 44 summer coat, No. 45 summer coat, No. 46 summer coat, No. 47 summer coat, No. 48 summer coat, No. 49 summer coat, No. 50 summer coat, No. 51 summer coat, No. 52 summer coat, No. 53 summer coat, No. 54 summer coat, No. 55 summer coat, No. 56 summer coat, No. 57 summer coat, No. 58 summer coat, No. 59 summer coat, No. 60 summer coat, No. 61 summer coat, No. 62 summer coat, No. 63 summer coat, No. 64 summer coat, No. 65 summer coat, No. 66 summer coat, No. 67 summer coat, No. 68 summer coat, No. 69 summer coat, No. 70 summer coat, No. 71 summer coat, No. 72 summer coat, No. 73 summer coat, No. 74 summer coat, No. 75 summer coat, No. 76 summer coat, No. 77 summer coat, No. 78 summer coat, No. 79 summer coat, No. 80 summer coat, No. 81 summer coat, No. 82 summer coat, No. 83 summer coat, No. 84 summer coat, No. 85 summer coat, No. 86 summer coat, No. 87 summer coat, No. 88 summer coat, No. 89 summer coat, No. 90 summer coat, No. 91 summer coat, No. 92 summer coat, No. 93 summer coat, No. 94 summer coat, No. 95 summer coat, No. 96 summer coat, No. 97 summer coat, No. 98 summer coat, No. 99 summer coat, No. 100 summer coat.

STUFF CAPS.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, 1000 yards of broad cloth, 19 under, No. 1 black twilled coating, No. 2 black twilled coating, No. 3 black twilled coating, No. 4 summer coat, No. 5 summer coat, No. 6 summer coat, No. 7 summer coat, No. 8 summer coat, No. 9 summer coat, No. 10 summer coat, No. 11 summer coat, No. 12 summer coat, No. 13 summer coat, No. 14 summer coat, No. 15 summer coat, No. 16 summer coat, No. 17 summer coat, No. 18 summer coat, No. 19 summer coat, No. 20 summer coat, No. 21 summer coat, No. 22 summer coat, No. 23 summer coat, No. 24 summer coat, No. 25 summer coat, No. 26 summer coat, No. 27 summer coat, No. 28 summer coat, No. 29 summer coat, No. 30 summer coat, No. 31 summer coat, No. 32 summer coat, No. 33 summer coat, No. 34 summer coat, No. 35 summer coat, No. 36 summer coat, No. 37 summer coat, No. 38 summer coat, No. 39 summer coat, No. 40 summer coat, No. 41 summer coat, No. 42 summer coat, No. 43 summer coat, No. 44 summer coat, No. 45 summer coat, No. 46 summer coat, No. 47 summer coat, No. 48 summer coat, No. 49 summer coat, No. 50 summer coat, No. 51 summer coat, No. 52 summer coat, No. 53 summer coat, No. 54 summer coat, No. 55 summer coat, No. 56 summer coat, No. 57 summer coat, No. 58 summer coat, No. 59 summer coat, No. 60 summer coat, No. 61 summer coat, No. 62 summer coat, No. 63 summer coat, No. 64 summer coat, No. 65 summer coat, No. 66 summer coat, No. 67 summer coat, No. 68 summer coat, No. 69 summer coat, No. 70 summer coat, No. 71 summer coat, No. 72 summer coat, No. 73 summer coat, No. 74 summer coat, No. 75 summer coat, No. 76 summer coat, No. 77 summer coat, No. 78 summer coat, No. 79 summer coat, No. 80 summer coat, No. 81 summer coat, No. 82 summer coat, No. 83 summer coat, No. 84 summer coat, No. 85 summer coat, No. 86 summer coat, No. 87 summer coat, No. 88 summer coat, No. 89 summer coat, No. 90 summer coat, No. 91 summer coat, No. 92 summer coat, No. 93 summer coat, No. 94 summer coat, No. 95 summer coat, No. 96 summer coat, No. 97 summer coat, No. 98 summer coat, No. 99 summer coat, No. 100 summer coat.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, 1000 yards of broad cloth, 19 under, No. 1 black twilled coating, No. 2 black twilled coating, No. 3 black twilled coating, No. 4 summer coat, No. 5 summer coat, No. 6 summer coat, No. 7 summer coat, No. 8 summer coat, No. 9 summer coat, No. 10 summer coat, No. 11 summer coat, No. 12 summer coat, No. 13 summer coat, No. 14 summer coat, No. 15 summer coat, No. 16 summer coat, No. 17 summer coat, No. 18 summer coat, No. 19 summer coat, No. 20 summer coat, No. 21 summer coat, No. 22 summer coat, No. 23 summer coat, No. 24 summer coat, No. 25 summer coat, No. 26 summer coat, No. 27 summer coat, No. 28 summer coat, No. 29 summer coat, No. 30 summer coat, No. 31 summer coat, No. 32 summer coat, No. 33 summer coat, No. 34 summer coat, No. 35 summer coat, No. 36 summer coat, No. 37 summer coat, No. 38 summer coat, No. 39 summer coat, No. 40 summer coat, No. 41 summer coat, No. 42 summer coat, No. 43 summer coat, No. 44 summer coat, No. 45 summer coat, No. 46 summer coat, No. 47 summer coat, No. 48 summer coat, No. 49 summer coat, No. 50 summer coat, No. 51 summer coat, No. 52 summer coat, No. 53 summer coat, No. 54 summer coat, No. 55 summer coat, No. 56 summer coat, No. 57 summer coat, No. 58 summer coat, No. 59 summer coat, No. 60 summer coat, No. 61 summer coat, No. 62 summer coat, No. 63 summer coat, No. 64 summer coat, No. 65 summer coat, No. 66 summer coat, No. 67 summer coat, No. 68 summer coat, No. 69 summer coat, No. 70 summer coat, No. 71 summer coat, No. 72 summer coat, No. 73 summer coat, No. 74 summer coat, No. 75 summer coat, No. 76 summer coat, No. 77 summer coat, No. 78 summer coat, No. 79 summer coat, No. 80 summer coat, No. 81 summer coat, No. 82 summer coat, No. 83 summer coat, No. 84 summer coat, No. 85 summer coat, No. 86 summer coat, No. 87 summer coat, No. 88 summer coat, No. 89 summer coat, No. 90 summer coat, No. 91 summer coat, No. 92 summer coat, No. 93 summer coat, No. 94 summer coat, No. 95 summer coat, No. 96 summer coat, No. 97 summer coat, No. 98 summer coat, No. 99 summer coat, No. 100 summer coat.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, 1000 yards of broad cloth, 19 under, No. 1 black twilled coating, No. 2 black twilled coating, No. 3 black twilled coating, No. 4 summer coat, No. 5 summer coat, No. 6 summer coat, No. 7 summer coat, No. 8 summer coat, No. 9 summer coat, No. 10 summer coat, No. 11 summer coat, No. 12 summer coat, No. 13 summer coat, No. 14 summer coat, No. 15 summer coat, No. 16 summer coat, No. 17 summer coat, No. 18 summer coat, No. 19 summer coat, No. 20 summer coat, No. 21 summer coat, No. 22 summer coat, No. 23 summer coat, No. 24 summer coat, No. 25 summer coat, No. 26 summer coat, No. 27 summer coat, No. 28 summer coat, No. 29 summer coat, No. 30 summer coat, No. 31 summer coat, No. 32 summer coat, No. 33 summer coat, No. 34 summer coat, No. 35 summer coat, No. 36 summer coat, No. 37 summer coat, No. 38 summer coat, No. 39 summer coat, No. 40 summer coat, No. 41 summer coat, No. 42 summer coat, No. 43 summer coat, No. 44 summer coat, No. 45 summer coat, No. 46 summer coat, No. 47 summer coat, No. 48 summer coat, No. 49 summer coat, No. 50 summer coat,